[75 cont.]

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[515]

lice are crushed between the teeth, but in an emergency all the hair is shaved off with shark teeth (Tagebuch, p. 54). The shark tooth in Edge-Partington, I, 159, No. 9, probably served for this and not for carving.

sometimes dye only half of it (3). Joest saw long hair only once,

3. Dalrymple, p. 78. Joest, ibid.

[765] on a man who was in mourning (4). Coote, however, speaks of

4. Joest in Baessler, p. 377.

long, curly plaits that were colored white and red (5). Boys up

[113
114]

5. Coote, Wanderings South and East, p. 158. (There is scarcely any new material in the later book by the same author, The Western Pacific, which in part corresponds word for word with the first.).

to the age of [76] eight to ten have their hair shaved with shark teeth, except for a comb of longer hair dyed red which is left standing along the center line (cf. the small child in Fig. 22) (1).

[114]

1. Joest in Baessler, p. 377. (Baessler's statements are based on a misunderstanding of passages in the Tagebuch, pp. 49 and 90.)

412 Combs are very rare and are made of small sticks tied together (Fig. 4, No. 1), the plate sometimes smeared with a gluey

[76 cont.]

412 [824] substance and the tip decorated with tufts, now of wool (Fig. 4, No. 2). For plucking out hairs, a hair dart made of the leaf rib of the sago palm usually serves (2). Hibiscus blossoms (3) are very

Fig. 4. Head Ornaments.

1. Comb (R.-J.-M. 6680, Danneil Coll., donated by Jul. Rautenstrauch); 16.7 cm. long. 2. Comb (longo; Berlin VI 16185, Thilenius Coll.), Graciosa Bay; ~~15 1/2~~ cm. long. 3. Tuft made of strips of leaf cutis on coconut string (R.-J.-M. 17855, Joest Coll.; about 15 cm. in diameter. 4. Feather tuft made of ten small tufts fastened to feather quills with coconut string (R.-J.-M. 4041, Joest Coll.); about 12 cm. in diameter.

2. Joest, Tagebuch, p. 50.

3. Joest, Tagebuch, p. 53. Dillon, p. 315.

Hibiscus blossoms (3) are very

301 [824] popular as hair ornaments, and the Joest Collection contains blossom-shaped tufts of plant fibers and feathers which serve the same purpose (Fig. 4, Nos. 3 and 4). As a war ornament, 714 [Fig. 4 appears here] Edge-Partington illustrates a cylindrical 000 headdress, probably made of palm leaf (4). Beards are not

[88 cont.]
304 it seems possible that two kinds of tattooing exist side by side on Santa Cruz, the actual puncture-tattooing and the fine incised tattooing which may be regarded as an adaptation of scarification to puncture-tattooing (7). Count Tolna illustrates

7. Some religious factor seems to be involved when, according to Joest in Baessler, p. 378, a Reef Islander refused to answer a question about the meaning of the tattoo on his upper arm.

two very markedly raised horizontal chest scars on a chief of Ndeni, but it is doubtful whether the phenomenon, since it is isolated, is to be interpreted as scar tattooing (8).

8. F. de Tolna, pp. 280 f.

293 782 Not actually clothing and ornamentation, properly speaking, but close to them are the inevitable bags slung over the shoulder like a scarf (Figs. 20, 22, 50, 55-57), in which every Ndeni man carries little necessities, such as betel and betel implements, a spoon for scraping out [89] coconuts, small articles for barter, etc. (1); furthermore there are the

[276] [437] [412]

1. Dalrymple, p. 79. Dillon, p. 303. Coote, p. 159. Joest, Tagebuch, p. 51. For details, see below, pp. 91 f.

293 fans, of which there is only one in the Berlin Museum (Fig. 18), and Edge-Partington illustrates a miniature specimen decorated with Coix chains, according to him a present for chiefs' children (2). Festetics de Tolna mentions the use of palm leaves

2. Edge-Partington, I, 166, No. 10.

1 [cf. category 116, pp. 97, 103-105, 108--Analyst]

4/5

[95 cont.]

collection, were, according to Edge-Partington, attributed to the Banks Islands by the collector in his book Western Pacific. I am unable to find anything about this. That the statement "Santa Cruz" is correct is shown by the very similar specimens collected by Thilenius, as well as by the illustration in Dewar, p. 247.

illustrates an oval, trough-like shape with four feet. [96] [Figs. 25 and 26 appear here.] The spoons and scrapers used to scrape out coconuts, etc. consist of nautilus shell, more rarely pearl-oyster or bone shells (Fig. 26) (1). D'Urville shows

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1. Cf. Edge-Partington, I, 159, Nos. 5-7; 162, No. 2. A spoon of mother-of-pearl, shaped like a bone spoon, with Coix chains, ibid., I, 159, No. 5. An oval, pierced spoon of white mussel-shell, ibid., No. 8. Cf. also Joest in Baessler, p. 379. A scraper of turtle bone, as in Fig. 26, No. 1, from the Reef Islands, in Edge-Partington, III, 65, No. 2.

[252] a bowl-shaped utensil from Vanikoro with a longitudinal notched ridge for grating taro (2). A scraper, probably for coconuts,

2. D'Urville, Atlas, Pl. 178, 10-11.

can be seen leaning against the house in Figure 20. Here, too, water is fetched from the often distant watering places and stored in bamboo tubes; on Ndeni we find the well-known water vessels of coconut shells in nets made of coconut string (Fig. 27) (3).

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[312]
[286]

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[96 cont.]

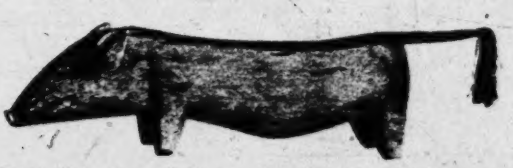

Fig. 25. Wooden Bowl. (R.-J.-M. 4007, Joest Coll.); 57 cm. long.

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Fig. 26. 1. Grater of turtle bone (R.-J.-M. 4419, Joest Coll.; a slightly different shape R.-J.-M. 4420); 22 cm. long. 2. Spoon of nautilus shell, very markedly curved (R.-J.-M. 4358, Joest Coll.); 13 1/2 cm. long.

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Fig. 31. Lime Boxes. 1-5. Made of gourds (R.-J.-M. 4034, 4030, and 4032, Joest Coll.; Berlin VI 16186 and 16001, Thilenius Coll. and Joest Coll.); 21 1/2, 14, 19, 17, and 23

Fig. 31.

cm. high. 1 and 3-5. With wooden stoppers; 3 is decorated with small chains of beads. 2-5. With burned-in designs. 4. na, North Bay. 6. Made of bamboo with burned-in designs (Berlin VI 16900, "Admiralty Islands"); 18.2 cm. high.

412
276

Fig. 32.

Mortars for betel nuts, made of wood, one with flat pestle (R.-J.-M. 4027 and 22193, Joest and Oldman Coll.); 13 and 10 cm. high.

276 [103 cont.] old people who are no longer able to break the nut with their teeth pound it in small
●[412] wooden mortars (Fig. 32) (2). According to Figueroa, they

2. Dillon, p. 269. Edge-Partington, I, 156, No. 8; II, 87, No. 3.

spat out only the first mouthful and swallowed the rest (3).

3. Dalrymple, p. 194. He gives the name brete for areca nut.

272 273 The Spaniards also observed the manufacture of toddy (4),

4. Dalrymple, ibid.

which is not mentioned by any of the more recent authors. A tree, undoubtedly a palm, was tapped and a sweet sap was obtained from it, which resembled beto oil. It is not said whether this palm sap is only drunk fresh or whether, through fermentation, an intoxicating drink, the so-called "sour toddy," was obtained from it.

247 Finally, we must also mention the ornamental plants, which even Figueroa speaks of and which, according to him, were grown in special containers ("flower pots") close to the huts (5). The magnificent red flowers that he speaks of prob-

5. Dalrymple, p. 193. Cf. also Joest in Baessler, p. 371.

ably identifies the plant as hibiscus, which D'Urville lists
301 among the useful plants (6) and whose blossoms are a popular

[286] 6. D'Urville, p. 146. He suspects that the bast from it furnishes weaving material, but cf. p. 99.

[117 cont.] At night they chat [Fig. 45 appears here] and therefore sleep late (4). But they do have time

4. Joest in Baessler, p. 394.

and hence produce things that are not to be despised. Their sphere of activity includes first of all, as everywhere, woodwork- ing, especially the building of houses and boats (5). The

5. Cf. pp. 36 ff., 68 ff.

Fig. 45. Tapa implements. 1-3. Tapa beaters of wood (R.-J.-M. 4011, 4015, and 4012, Joest Coll.); 33.5, 40, 40 cm. long. 4 and 5. "Tapa-markers" of wood (two types from the series Berlin VI 16404-16409, Thilenius Coll.; length between 43 and 63 cm.); perhaps yam knives from the Torres Islands.

principal tool is the shell ax (Fig. 46, Nos. 1 and 2) (6), with a

6. Codrington, p. 313. Edge-Partington, I, 162, No. 4.

rotatable mounting and a Tridacna blade tied to it. For polish- ing a file is used, the friction surface of which consists of the skin of a shark or ray tied over it (Fig. 46, No. 3) (7). Strips of

7. Edge-Partington, I, 163, No. 9.

•412

Fig. 46. Tools.
1. Ax with vertical blade, 2. ax with horizontal blade (R.-L-M. 4316 and 4315, Joest Coll.); length of handle 81 and 85 cm. Lashing with plaited string; that of the blade in 2 with untwisted fiber. 3. File "for sandalwood" (Berlin VI 17148, Thilenius Coll.); 46.5 cm. long.

[163 cont.]

x 171 [291 364 411 412]

A number of the elements that are typical of the total culture circle are missing on Santa Cruz, for example, besides the penis sheath, the platform burial, the spear-sling, the ax form with inserted blade, the dagger, and the spear with stone point (9).

9. Graebner, Z.f.E., XXXVII, pp. 36ff.

and only part of these, namely, the penis sheath, the spear with a stone point, and the platform burial, are present on the neighboring, culturally related southeast Solomons. It is all the more important to point out a characteristic feature of inner affiliation. 121 The question of the cultural-historical significance of art forms has scarcely been formulated for the South Seas and, as a matter of fact, cannot be dealt with fruitfully before the general principles of a culture analysis have been set forth. Now, if it can be shown that certain art forms closely coincide in their distribution with culture complexes that have been confirmed elsewhere, not only will the question of the origin of art forms be put on a new basis, but the distribution of the art forms, their purity of style, their transformations and combinations will provide an important measuring device for the psychological unity of the cultures, their points of contact and mixture. Such relationships between art forms and cultures can, in fact, be demonstrated. For the complex dealt with x 171 here I should like to point first to the above-mentioned use of animal figures [164] in the shaping of wooden bowls and headrests (1). Even more important is the ornamentation. I shall

1. Cf. pp. 157, 167.

first briefly mention the fact that the culture in question in essential elements is also spread across Australia, and in such a way that only part of the elements penetrated to the south of the continent, whereas others are more or less limited to the

/157 cont./

302 out. Today /158/ all the men shave their hair at the temples and sometimes also above the forehead, so that the mop of hair covers only the back part of the head like a calotte (Fig. 1) /Fig. 1 appears here./

1. [For example, see also Speiser, Südsee, Ill. 95, left. Furthermore, cf. O'Ferrall, section "Headmen," with illustration; he confirms Joest's statement that sharks' teeth were used for shaving, or the hair was plucked out with two mussel shells which served as pincers. Both are also mentioned by Girieud and Herrenschmidt, p. 107, for the Reef Islands; here, as there, the shell pincers are probably used chiefly to pluck out the beard. Cf. ibid. also concerning coloring and bleaching the hair on the Reef Islands.]

I did not see the crest of hair on the top of boys' heads, but it seems that it is still worn on the Reef Islands (2). On the

[Text continues, bottom of P. 12--Analyst]

2. Coombe, plate accompanying p. 211, lower picture. [Also the reference, p. 90, in Joest's Tagebuch seems to deal with the Reef Islands. With regard to Nitendi, he mentions, p. 49, only tufts above the forehead, which Graebner, Ethn., I, p. 76 (with footnote 1), misunderstands, but Baessler, Neue Südsee-Bilder /New South Seas' Pictures/, p. 377, quite correctly interprets. The only error

/160 cont./

301 out of one piece (Fig. 3, No. 2), similar in shape to the stick combs (5). Figure 2 shows how combs and hair darts are worn (6).

5. [From the Speiser Collection, the R.-J. Museum acquired such a wooden comb with four cyclic barbed hooks at the point (like a kind of arrow point): No. 30567.]

6. [See also O'Ferrall, illustration accompanying section "Headmen"; here one of the men is wearing a hair dart made of a piece of reed as it is used to comb the hair, especially before a dance (section "A Dancing Ground"). The illustration in Coombe, plate accompanying p. 202, shows what looks like a stick comb stuck in the hair from the back from the Reef island of Pileni. On Vanikoro there seem to be narrow bamboo combs -- recognizable by their convexity -- or strips of bamboo used as hair sticks (Coombe, plate accompahying p. 170).]

[412] [535]

301 825 [535]

/161/

Very attractive feather ornaments are found in the form of hair darts as head adornment for dancing. They are either flat sticks about 30 centimeters long, on which are pasted the red feathers that are used for feather money (Fig. 3, No. 3), often interrupted by bands of white feathers, or they are peculiarly shaped little boards, also with red feathers pasted on /Fig. 4 appears here/ and further decorated with little pig's tails and strings (Figure 3,

301 No. 4). [The tuft of feathers shown in Ethn., I, p. 76, Fig. 4, No. 4, does not come from the Santa Cruz Islands, but from

[Text continues bottom of P. 17--Analyst]

412 /180 cont./ As spoons, besides the form shown in Ethn., I, p. 96, Fig. 26, No. 2 (1), there are also polished pearl shells

1. [One specimen in the R.-J.-M., No. 4355, has a forked handle, which Graebner forgot to note. Compare it with the bone spoon in Edge-Partington and Heape, I, 159, No. 5.]

(Basel V 1795), which are often pierced and provided with a coconut cord (2). For scraping coconuts, ordinary sea shells are

2. [This kind of spoon has already been illustrated in Edge-Partington and Heape, I, 159, No. 6. There are, in addition, more oval forms with lateral pairs of projecting points and decorative attachments (ibid., No. 7).]

used [as a rule], which hang in the house in bunches and are torn off as needed (Fig. 21) (3). Puddings are cut with a

3. [Dr. Speiser knows of graters made from turtle bone, in Ethn., I, p. 96, Fig. 26, No. 1, only from the New Hebrides; however, the specimen in the Rautenstrauch-Joest-Museum is probably authenticated as "Santa Cruz" by the identical specimen from the Reef Islands in Edge-Partington and Heape, III, 65, No. 2. The other grater (No. 4420) mentioned in Ethn., I, which tapers toward the cutting edge, but is not verified, also probably comes from Santa Cruz because it belongs to the same Joest Collection.]

/180 cont./

● 412 tortoise-shell knife shaped like a paper knife (Fig. 22). /Fig. 21 and 22 appear here./

A large mortar, about 21 cm. high (Basel V (1862) [of [531] the form shown in Ethn., I, p. 102, Fig. 32, which on the outside, along the rim, has a simple incised serrated band, and the ring encircling it above the foot is shaped like a star through [352] notching,] is supposed to have been used to pound food for toothless old men.

206 531 I no longer saw the lime boxes of bamboo, as in Ethn., I, p. 102, Fig. 31, No. 6 (4). The pestles for the betel mortars

4. [The principal decoration of these lime boxes, the division into square fields with rhomboids at the intersections, is repeatedly documented for Santa Cruz (cf., for example, Ethn., I, p. 111, Fig. 42, No. 2, and the dance clubs, p. 133, Fig. 58, Nos. 4, 5, 7, 9, 12; in Dr. Speiser's collection the same motif is found on bark cloth). The designation of its origin is thus certain.

[412] are often made of Tridacna (Basel V 1860) [and are cylindrical, except that they taper slightly at the butt end (5)].

5. [From Dr. Speiser's collection the R.-J.-Museum also acquired a flat, roundish nut box with a carved wooden [415] stopper (Fig. 23), which he does not [177] regard as anything original. According to him similar nut boxes are sometimes used by Europeans and natives of the New Hebrides as match boxes. All the same, the box is so well made and has a stopper so typical for Santa Cruz that it deserves to be illustrated and will perhaps lead to further investigation of the matter. --

2: Speiser--63 E-4, 5 (1912) 1916 ON13 Santa Cruz ON13

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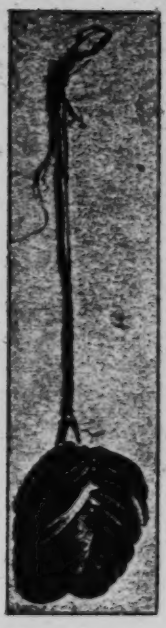


Fig. 21. Fig. 22.

Fig. 21. A bunch of sea shells (Ba V 1858), used for scraping coconut; ca. 1/6 natural size.

Fig. 22. Tortoise-shell knife for cutting puddings (Ba V 185[illegible]); 32 1/2 cm. long.

/194 cont./

436 mended with Coix and glass beads. Hence, the money is apparently made on Utupua itself, but goes back to Micronesian bar-belts.]

Handwork

287 [There are a few things to be added concerning the
[291] bark-cloth industry (Ethn., I, pp. 115 ff.). As was pointed out above (p. 34), the bark fabrics are used for clothing by the women as well as the men.] The "tapa markers" shown in
[412] Ethn., I, p. 117, Fig. 45, Nos. 4 and 5, are undoubtedly yam knives from the Torres /Fig. 40 appears here/ Islands. I was assured that the drawings were freehand, and a careful examination of the patterns (2) confirms this. It is possible, however, that

[531] 2. [Besides the patterns consisting of rows of rectangles lying longwise shown in Ethn., I, p. 116, Fig. 44, there are also some in Dr. Speiser's collection in which the rectangles lie breadthwise. Individual elements of the patterns are shown in Speiser, AfA, new series, XIII, p. 329, Fig. 19.]

the painting can be traced back to an impression made with stamps or stencils, as is indicated by the division of the painting into rectangular areas about 20 centimeters long and ten centimeters wide. One can easily see, however, that the individual areas were first marked out with fine lines and that the surfaces were covered afterward. Sepia is said to be used as coloring; this is not wholly in accord with /195/ the statement that tapa is made and painted only in the interior (1). There are pieces that

[Text continues on p.94--Analyst]

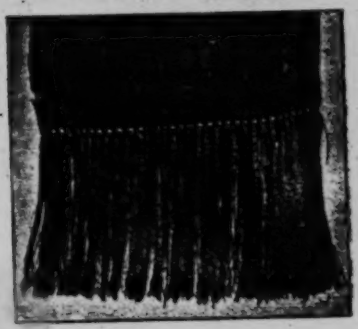
1. [Cf. Speiser, Südsee, p. 296. The use of sepia does not argue against

/195 cont./

286 (unpatterned) acquired by the R.-J.-Museum /Fig. 41 appears here/ shows an interesting repair of a damaged spot at one end (Fig. 41) and in particular a special, hemstitch-like treatment at the place where the uppermost row of fringe is knotted.]

30 32 Something was learned also about the making of ornaments. Arm and ear rings are made out of shells of the Trochus snail as follows (6). The shell is placed by the fire so that the

6. [Speiser, Südsee, p. 294.]



[Fig. 41.] End of a woven apron for men (R.-J.-M. 30586, Speiser Coll., gift of the Museum Society), 19 1/2 cm. wide.

point is scorched and becomes brittle. The center of the shell is then carefully pounded out with a stone, so that a crude ring /196/ is formed. This is polished on the outside on a slab of stone, which is usually buried in front of the men's house (1),

1. [Cf. Speiser, ibid., Ill. 92.]

231 912 then set on a wooden tripod (Fig. 42), /Fig. 42 appears here/ and polished on the inside with a branch of coral (2). This work

231 322 2. [Coral branches of this kind are evidently also used on the Reef

[text continues on p. 97--analyst]

/196 cont./

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Islands to polish wooden objects, such as boat parts; cf. Girieud and Herrenschmidt, p. 106.]

This work

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[463] is the daily occupation of the men in some villages, as in general all industries are limited to specific villages where they are passed on from father to son. -- The breastplates are made on similar stone slabs. Unfortunately, I do not know how their perfect roundness is achieved. -- The plaited arm-bands (Ethn., I, p. 80, Fig. 9, No. 2) are made on a wooden cylinder (Fig. 43). A cord is /Fig. 43 appears here/ wound spirally around it and over two sticks, and then the windings are wrapped with fine fibers.

[285]

417 Among the axes, besides the form shown in Ethn., I, p. 118, Fig. 46, where the Tridacna blade is set into a rotatable wooden socket, there is another one in which the flat blade is fastened directly to the shaft /197/ (Fig. 44) in such a way that the convex side is underneath (1).

1. [According to Jennings, JAI, XXVIII, p. 165, the smaller axes are used to make wooden bowls, boat scoops, etc., the larger ones for building houses and boats. Girieud and Herrenschmidt's remarks, p. 106, about corresponding tools of the Reef Islands are not quite clear.]

[Several authors mention a drill (2).]

2. [O'Ferrall, section "Historical-Sketch," and Coombe, p. 188: "a rude drill" /cited in English/. -- Files, as in Ethn., I, p. 118, Fig. 46, No. 3, are mentioned by Girieud and

[Text continues on p. 99--Analyst]

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Fig. 44. Axe with Tridacna blade (Ba V 1912); handle 57 cm. long.

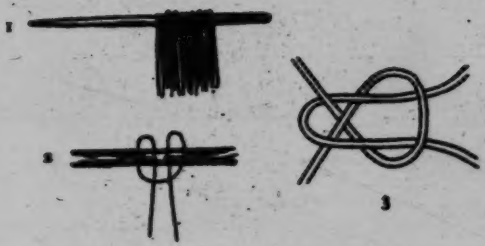

Fig. 45. 1. Net needle with the cord strung on in loops (Ba V 1957), ca. 1/2 natural size. 2. Making the loops. 3. Making the net knots.

/197 cont./

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Herrenschmidt, p. 106, for the Reef Islands, and by Lennier, Cat., p. VII, for Vanikoro. -- Bone needles (Ethn., I, pp. 118 f. and Fig. 47, No. 3) are also mentioned by Jennings, JAI, XXVIII, p. 165, and therefore may be regarded as certain for Nitendi.]

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String is made in quantities (3) [some of it with two

3. [Ethn., I, p. 117.]

different kinds of strands (4)]. For the lashings on boats, cords

4. [As in the ankle ornament shown in Fig. 10.]

made of coconut fiber are generally used. In addition cords of different strengths for fishing lines and nets are found. They are twisted out of a soft, flax-like /Fig. 44 appears here/ fiber and are usually rubbed with a resin or wax through which they acquire some stiffening and a dark reddish color (5).

5. [Such a cord is shown in Ethn., I, p. 119, Fig. 47, No. 1. It therefore is not used for building houses or boats. Dr. Speiser is unfamiliar with the ball of plaited coconut-fiber cord shown in ibid., Fig. 47, No. 2, but a similar ball of a different kind of cord is shown in Lennier, Pl. IV, for Vanikoro.]

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[462]
[804]
[412]

For net making, practiced exclusively by men, /Fig. 45 appears here/ a longish rectangular little board or piece of tortoise shell is used to measure the size of the mesh, and a

/197 cont./

286 [912] small stick or a Pteropus bone as a net needle. The cord /198/ is strung onto this needle in loops (Fig. 45, Nos. 1 and 2) which slip off easily as the cord is used. During the plaiting the smaller nets are stretched with the great toe. The making of the knots is shown in Fig. 45, No. 3.

Political Affairs; War

Graebner's assumption (1) that the importance of the

1. [Ethn., I, p. 130.]

622 552 [623] chief has decreased in recent times seems to be correct. I did not meet a true chief, and apparently all the men of a village decide questions of external policy. Nevertheless, there must be leaders, but they are merely the most important and the wealthiest men of a village, with no other position than that of a village elder, of a chairman in the men's house (2). They

2. [Dr. Speiser herewith verifies his assumption in Südsee, p. 299. This is probably also what O'Ferrall, section "Historical Sketch," means when he speaks of two or more chiefs in each village.]

can hardly give direct orders, but they are the nominal owners of the dance areas and the men's houses; also, their indirect influence may be considerable because of their wealth. Moreover, they sometimes indulge in the luxury of having wives in [595] several villages, thus traveling from one village to another, and therefore have influence over extensive areas. As prominent men, after death they are shown the honors that were formerly bestowed on the chiefs.

628 000 Feuds between villages used to be very frequent and are not rare even today. The cause is almost always the